

On a Collection of Centipeds from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona (Chilopoda).

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Llanobius santus new species.

A larger and darker species than the genotype. The body of the holotype is a dark, somewhat olivaceous brown, with the head, antennae, first segment and posterior end of dorsum orange; legs yellow. The dorsum is roughened with rugae much as in *paucispinus*.

Antennae short, attenuated, composed of 20 articles. Ocelli fewer than in *paucispinus*, numbering but 4 in the type, and these arranged thus: 2+2, the two upper ones larger than the two of the lower series.

Prosternal teeth very small, pale, 2+2, line of apices slightly recurved; median sinus nearly semicircular. Coxal pores very small, few, 2, 1, 1, 1.

The spining of the legs is as in *paucispinus*. From that species it differs, however, notably in having the claws of the anal and penult legs single instead of double.

Length, about 8 mm.

TEXAS: Tom Green County, 11 miles east of San Angelo. Male holotype taken 15 Dec., 1939.

TEXOBIUS new genus.

Resembling *Sigibius* but distinct in having the antennal articles fewer and definitely fixed at 19 in the genotype. Ocelli few. Prosternal teeth 2+2. None of the dorsal plates with posterior angles produced. Spines of legs reduced in number much as in *Sigibius*.

Unique in the form of the penult legs of the male in which the ultimate article is abruptly much thinner than the penult and also decidedly shorter than the ultimate article of the adjacent legs (13th and 15th); penult article with a lobe on caudal side of its distal end.

Claw of the gonopods of the female strictly entire; basal spines 2+2.

Genotype.—*Texobius unicus* new species.

Texobius unicus new species.

Body and legs pale yellow or lemon-colored, the head, or head and first segment or two, with antennae and prehensors darker, more or less orange-colored.

Head with lateral margins interrupted. Antennae short, articles 19 of which the last is somewhat longer than the two preceding taken together. Ocelli usually 5, in two series, 3, 2, those of lower series smallest, and the posterior eye of upper row not separated as "single" ocellus.

Prosternal teeth small and pale, 2+2, the line of their apices slightly recurved and the median sinus narrowly rounded at bottom. Coxal pores few, small, circular and uniseriate.

Ventral spines of first legs 0, 0, 0, 0, 0; of the second, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1. Ventral spines of the penult legs, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0; dorsal, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0; claw single. Ventral spines of anal legs, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0; dorsal, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0; claw single. None of the posterior coxae armed.

In the male the anal and penult legs are inflated, and much longer and thicker than the preceding ones; anal without special lobes; penult with last article much shorter than that of thirteenth or fifteenth legs, and abruptly much narrower than the penult article; distal border to penult article extended into a lobe or process on caudal side of base of last article, this bearing a patch of setae on caudal face.

Claw of gonopod of female strictly entire, acute; basal spines 2+2.

Length, about 6 mm.

TEXAS: Kerr County, Raven Ranch. About twelve specimens, most of which are males. Also one male taken 17 miles north of Alice, Brooks County, and three from a station south of Three Rivers, Live Oak County. All were taken in Dec., 1939.

Pholobius mundior new species.

When in full color the dorsum and the two posterior pairs of legs chestnut, with the dorsal plates often darker across caudal borders, the antennae chestnut or dark brown; legs other than the posterior pairs are yellow. Specimens not in full color vary from light brown to yellow.

Antennae rather short, composed mostly of from 30 to 35 articles of which those beyond middle are very short. Ocelli

in a subelliptic patch, black, with a single ocellus a little apart and moderately enlarged, the other ocelli small; arrangement, e. g., 1+4, 5, 5, 5, 3, 1.

Prosternal teeth commonly 5+5; the special marginal seta ectad and slightly caudad of outermost tooth on each side, the seta more robust than ordinary setae, slenderly subspiniiform. Coxal pores round, uniseriate, a typical number and arrangement being 5, 5, 5, 5.

Ventral spines of anal legs, 0, 1, 3, 3, 1, or 0, 1, 3, 3, 2; dorsal, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0; claw single. Ventral spines of penult legs, 0, 1, 3, 3, 2; dorsal, 1, 0, 3, 1, 1; claw single. Last five pairs of coxae typically dorsally armed, the last two pairs laterally armed. Dorsal spines of first legs, 0, 0, 3, 2, 1; ventral, 0, 0, 2, 3, 2.

Posterior angles of ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth dorsal plates acutely produced, those of the seventh pair more broadly and moderately produced.

The gonopods of the female tripartite, with the acute median lobe much exceeding the laterals; basal spines 2+2, slender acuminate from base.

In the male the fourth joint of the anal legs is moderately crassate, flattened and slightly incurved from end to end above, with a shallow longitudinal dorsal furrow and a low rounded elevation at distal end. The last article of both anal and penult legs longitudinally furrowed on mesal (caudal) surface.

Length, 18 mm.

TEXAS: Kerr County, Raven Ranch. Many specimens taken in August and one in December, 1939.

Differs from *P. goffi* in lighter color, larger number of antennal articles, in having the ventral spines of penult legs 0, 1, 3, 3, 2 instead of 0, 1, 3, 3, 1, and the claw single instead of double, etc.

NEOLITHOBIUS SUPRENANS Chamberlin, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard College, 1925, vol. LVII, no. 8, p. 500.

TEXAS: Kerr County, Raven Ranch, many specimens; Bander County, 7 miles north Medina; 11 miles southwest of Boerne. All the specimens were taken in December, 1939.

SCUTIGERIDAE.

SCUTIGERA COLEOPTRATA Linné. TEXAS: Kerr County, Raven Ranch. Several young and partly grown specimens taken in July, August and December, 1939.